STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. DUPLIN COUNTY

Alsey Southerland.

paper for a shorter time.

In Equity, Bill for Foreclosure. John Teachey

Daniel W. Teachey. IN THIS CASE it appearing that the defendant, Daniel W. Teachey, is a non-resident, ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Weekly Wilmington Journal notifying the said Daniel W. Teachey to appear at the Court of Equity to be beld for said County and State on the fourth Wonday of March next. and plead, answer, or demar to said bill; or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing exparts as to him.

Witness my band officially 15th Feb., A. D., 1864. JERE PEARSALL, C. M. E. Feb. 17, 1864. [Pr. adv \$24.]

PPLICATION will be made by the undersigned to the chester Railroad Company, for the renewal of Certificate have been the admiration of their country mon. and No. 303, for five shares of Capital Stock, new standing in have given name and fame to Fouthern prowess and valthe name of T. F. Robeson, deceased. SAM'L R BUNTING, Com'r.

Feb. 11th, 1864 131-11-21-5t to this office.

\$1000 REWARD. HAVE NEVER authorized any person to take any of my Rosia, Spirit Casks or Lumber from Heading Bluff

on Black river. I understand the same has been interferred I will pay One Thousand Dollars for information given me that will enable me at March County Cou t to indite of tending parties. A. H. VANBOKKELEN. March 2.

NOTICE. LL PERSONS indebted to the estates of John Cooper, Brice Rotan and Arnold Ennett, deceased, will please and nearly all their wounded. make payment, and all persons having claims against the aforesaid estates, will please present them duly authenticated as the law directs, within three months, for payment. or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This, the 25th day of February, 1864. H. H. SANDLIN, Adm'r.

March 3d WANTED COMPETENT GROOM to take charge of a Stallion

A for the ensuing Spring season. R. J. HOWARD. Peb. 25th, 1864. 143-51&23-2t WILKERSON & CO.,

ILL BUY and sell Gold and Silver, Bank, Treasury wand Fundable Note , Bonds, Stock, &c., at Feb. 13.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MARCH 3, 1864.

THE Raleigh papers of Tuesday (received here today) contain an address of Governor VANCE, on the condition of the country, delivered at Wilksboro', N. C., Feb. 22nd, 1864. A short-hand report, by G. CLINTON STEDMAN.

The address, which appears to be very well and accurately reported, is quite long, as long, we think, as Mr. Davis' last regular Message to Congress. It is a characteristic effort, and although we should be sorry to compare Governor VANCE to ABE LINCOLN, still it must be confessed that he does somewhat resemble that unhandsome personage in a proclivity for josing and story-telling, that seems little in keeping with the gravity of the subjects under discussion; and yet there is tact displayed in the mode of introducing these stories loss was four killed and fiftee a wounded. and in their adaptation to a mixed audience that marks Governor VANCE as a great stump speaker and goes far to account for his popularity with the masses.

sionally very cogent reasoning. Of course Governor VANCE could not let the occasion pass without availing himself of the opportunity it afforded for pitching into the secessionists; while, to our notion he fails to take sufficiently high ground upon the justice of our cause from first to last. In these respects we think his address falls short of the requirements of the " situation." but the firm ground which he takes against the Con. FROM RICHMOND-YANKEE RAIDERS REPULSED. vention agitation and the clear and cogent reasoning with which he combats the arguments of the Convention ists-the so-called " Peace " men, go far towards cover. ing all defects, and atoning for all errors.

but will do so at our earliest convenience, when we shall take occasion to accompany the publication by such comments as may seem to us to be right and proper.

GOY. VANCE AND ABE LINCOLN .- Some folks don't like our having mentioned yesterday Old Abe in the glance at the address in to-day's Journal, they will see that, so far as allusion to his joking proclivities is concerned, we were only following the illustrious example morning. set us by the Governor himself .- D. Jouraal, 4th.

IRON-CLADS AND RAMS.

The Yankees have launched a monster iron-clud of the Monitor pattern, although varied somewhat in its details from those of the original. They call it the Dictator, and, of course, make a great fuss over it, although the most experienced nautical men regard it as a failure for sea-going purposes, on account of its little buoyten or eleven inches of iron on its sides and fifteen or of the Legislature, but says that they are entitled to resign how he sweetens!" Grappling the old man with one hand sixteen on its turrett. Such a vessel is in imminent danger of rolling under in a seaway, and, for lack of buoyancy, has little chance of recovery.

It is a little surprising that the Yankees have gone on so long building Monitors after their experience with them at Charleston and elsewhere. In truth, the New Ironsides, which at Charleston was much more effective against our shore batteries than the whole Resolved. That we look upon these re-collectments and brigades in this, as in other armies of the Confederate States, therefore, Monitor neet.

Within the last few years a return appears to have been made to systems of naval warfare which remind our comrades into our ranks, and extend to them a kindly us of ancient times, the armoring reviving the traditions of the mail clad knights of the middle ages, while protracted and bloody, we have never had cause to regret same mournful feelings with which i followed my dear the " ram " arrangement suggests a mode of fighting more like that prevailing in the times when the Roman and Carthagenian galleys dashed at each other with their beaks, than that associated with the naval con-

tests of modern times. As the cumbrous armour of the middle ages disappeared from European armies after the invention of gunpowder and the adoption of modern tac ics requiring rapidity of evolution, so we think will iron-clad ships disappear from modern navies after a full trial of organition of our rights as Southern freemen. their cumbrous and unwieldy character. The "ram" accompaniment certainly will be laid aside, as it requires conditions and involves risks, the first of which can seldom be secured, and the latter will seldom be taken. A sailing vessel becalmed, or a steamer at anchor, might be surprised and struck amidships by a ram and thus sunk, but no vessel under way need present her broadside to the blow, whiche to be effective, General Leo, to our members of Congress, and to the Wilmust be fairly delivered. If delivered obliquely, it will simply graze without sinking the vessel whose destruction | tor Col Brown. is attempted. Besides, even if successful, the butting ressel runs risks only less to be dreaded than those to which the attacked vessel is subjected. The shock is apt to displace some portion of her machinery-strain some pipe or shaft, or throw the engines out of their true line, thus rendering them at least temporarily unserviceable, and of course crippling the vessel, which, besides, is likely to have her frame strained and her

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA-WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1864. NO. 24.

To CORRESPONDENTS .- Our Kenansville friend will find the resolutions he sends us, published in our Weekly paper ON THE COUNTRY, DELIVER. again to stretch her magic was dover the war-besten fields shoulders the full measure of burden and responsibility, re- can necer sound nor the trump of resurrection awaken it of the 25th, and in the Daily Journal of the 24th of Febru- ED AT WILKSBORO', N. U., FEBRUARY 22D, 1864.

The following extract relative to the late Battle in Florida is taken from a communication to the "Lake City Columbian" written, by A. T. Banks E q, who this large audience, unless I adopt the plan of the one-

was a participant in the fight : Mr. BANKS says : The entire force of the enemy was commanded by Major General Gilmore; that in the field was under the immediate other. (Laughter.) It is scarcely possible for me to tell command of Major General Seymour, who, as your read-

Your c rrespondent participated in the battles around prepared to aver that he never witnessed a more a ubbornly

When within a proper distance of he enemy our artillery. under the command of Col. R. B. Thomas, opened a heavy Marion (S. C.) Star publish 6 weeks, and send bill and very determined fire upon them. The artillery of the enemy responded briskly, but with little effect to that of Very soon after the c mmencement of the artillery duel volleys of musketry were poured into the enemy's lines bly from this ard adjoining counties. I rejoice to know by our troops, killingand wounding a large number of them relieve its monotony.

> about three of which the enemy contested inch by inch very manfully the advance of our troops. At length largely surperior Lumbers, engaged in an unholy and unrighteous crusads were compelled to succomb and to flee before the superior prowess and chivalry of Southern hearts. The energy the truth. wasdriven in confusion and disorder a long distance beyond the field of carnage, leaving, in their fight all their killed,

The result of this glorious achievement of our troops may be summed up thus : The enemy's loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is twenty-eight hundred, one stand of colors, be most pleasing to you, but that which is true. Most liketwo excellent Napoleon, and three fine 3 inch rifle gurs, fil- ly you would be unable to find a demagogue who could teen hundred stand of arms, and a vast quantity of ordnance. comply with this requirement, because with him the habit tea, and nothing I know of is more bitter and as it is a ation, amid all the peace pressure of the peace element in about seventy five killed, and four hundred and fifty wound

Taken all in all, this day will long be remembered as one from which we may anticipate no substantial tood for the the orphan and dry the widow's tears? Will that fill your dpon which one of the most brilliant victories of the war body politic, such as these trying times imperatively de land with plenty and prosperity? So far from it, I can as was acheived. Whilst we rejoice in the defeat and disasters mand. In an hour like this, and on such an occasion as the sure you, my tellow-citizens, it will involve you in a new which have befallen the invaders of our soil, we have to present, especially is it of the most prefound importance war, a bloodier conflict than that you now deplore. pause and mourn the deaths of many brave and noble pa- that no considerations should influence, save those affect. "But," you may say, "Mr. Davis and his government will

TELEGRAPHIC

ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THEASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA

Matters at the upper end of our lines are quiet. Our loss second Virginia cavalry. We also lost some prisoners,-The enemy has certainly crossed Germanoa ford, but in what force has not been ascertained. Artiflery firing was heard this evening in the direction of Mine Run.

TANKER CAVALRY SURPRISED: CAPTURE OF

RICHMOND, March 21, 1864. In the fight on the Westham Road last night the Yankees gallant boys have been slaughtered as your sons have fallen

The firing heard last night proceeded from a daring of the weeds choke the scanty harvest, and the children pine tack of Hampton's cavalry upon the Yankess, three thou-Road, about eleven o'clock, with four hundred men, chief-Although the address is in form rather a stump | Iy of the first North Carolina cavalry, who dashed into the speech than a classically arranged political utterance, Yankes camp, threw the enemy into confusion and disperit is yet not without many strong points and occa. sed them through the woods. They recevered a quantity perhaps the distant shore, which with calm, determined and of spoils, took about one hundred prisoners, and three or

> to six o'clock one hundred and seventy-one, including a At last accounts the raiders were attempting to cross the | tion that we must have a Convention - that we must second

> Pamunky at Newcastle, with the view of joining the forces from the Southern Confederacy; that we must repudiate

RICHMOND, March 2d, 1864.

The firing on the Westham road last evening about 7 o'clock, was an engagement between the Yankees and the local defence troops, near Green's farm. Amey's [?] We cannot publish this very long document to-day, their force, were repulsed. Henley's battalion, composed of Department Clerks, having advanced, were charged by how it is possible for you to obtain relief, unless a call for langer be neutral, and so, if you will pardon the expreswere repulsed. The loss in Henley's battalion was two or office. Nothing definite has been heard of the enemy since same sentence with Gov. VANCE. If they will only this affair. It is believed this morning that the enemy have soil? disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the city, and us in a war that has no parallel upon the pages of history. gone in the direction of the Penininsula.

The weather was inclement last night, but is clear this

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, March 2, 1834. 148 shots have been fired at the city since last report up Sumter. The position of the fleet is unchanged LEAVE OF ABSCENCE REFUSED TO MEMBERS OF

THE GEORGIA LEGISEATURE. Magon, Geo., March 2nd, 1864. Secretary Seddon, in a dispatch to Gov. Brown, declines, ancy its deck being only two feet above the surface of on the recommendation of Gen. Lee, to grant leave of ab. She was in ecstacies with the Major. He was "the finest the water. It is very heavily armored, having some scence for the extra Session to officers who are members storekeeper she ever see in all her born days. Bless that

> vates of the lat N. C. Infantry, held near Orange C. H. Va., on the 17th of Feb. 1864, for the purpose of taking

some steps relative to its having originally enlisted for the War," the following resolutions were adopted WHEREAS, We, the non-commissioned tilicers and prionly really formidable iron clad they have is not at all vates of the 1st Regiment of N. C. Troops, having enlisted on the Monitor plan, being a broadside frigate, the 'iror the war' at our organization, in 1861, have seen an

> most favorable indication of the war; honorable to the troops re-enlisting, and promising great good to the country, and we, as a portion of the original war men, welcome Resolved, That notwithstanding this struggle has been

our action in enlisting for the war, as we have thereby father to the grave. I never expected, and do not now preserved our organization and presented our undivided front to our invaders. Resolved. That convinced as we are of the justice of our cause (it being as we conceive a struggle for all that men

hold dear) we are resolved to stand by the Confederacy until we shall have secured an honorable peace, and to this end we do hereby pledge anew our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor. Resolved, That if all other incentives were wanting, the

present Administration, and believing that all his official he should love his country, right or wrong. When in the part. What would become of the currency should you acts are unselfish and for the good of the Confederacy, we midst of clashing events, he cannot take time to examine abandon the confederacy? It is bad enough al-

pendents upon him, and pledge curselves to stand by the involved the welfare of State, community, home, wife, would be broken and worthless to-morrow, in such an desirable to have a lovely wife and plenty of pretty chil-Resolved, That we have undivided confidence in our

Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to ming on Journal with a request that they be published. On motion, the meeting adjourned by giving three cheers

Sergt. --- Faro, Co. B. bergt. -- Quinn, Co. F. Sergt. H. W. Holiday, Co. H. Sergt. J. W. Upchurch, Co. I, Sergt. Frank P. McIntire, Co. C. Corpora! W. Hockaday, Co. K. Private H. Ross, Co. E. Private G. O. Hoskins, Co. A. Private E. B. Latham, Company G. Private M. W. Boyles, Co. D. FRANK P. MOINTIRE, ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR VANCE.

[A SHORT HAND REPORT, BY G. CLIFTON STEDMAN]

FELLOW-CITIZENS. LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:-! do not know how it is possible for me to make myself heard by arted sold er who could not bug his sweetheart all the way arourd and so was forced to chalk the distance he could reach on one side, and then turn and hig as far on the you fellow cit zens, what my feelings are on once more ers will remember, was a Captain under Mejor Anderson at visiting the people of Wilkes county. I well remember, the time he surrendered Fort bum'er to General Beaure- and perhaps some of you do likewise, the first time I ever made my appearance before you. In the summer of '58, a ists. to support the Constitution of the Confederacy. Now, stranger, a boy in years and experience came among you having do e that we take t for granted that hey, as hon-Richmond, and upon the Peninsu'a, as he did in this, and is seeking one of the highest offices within your gift; having nothing in the world to recommend him-you having never contested field, and in this opinion he is confirmed by the even heard of his name before. Yet I was so fortunate in A President and Directors of the Wilmir on & Man- testimony of veteran soldiers, whose exploits heretofore making a favorable impression upon you, that you took me ation." And in article 2, section 11, it says: "The Presiup, and from that day to this have never failed to heap honors upon my head. I would be worse than ungrateful, especially when have this vast assembly to-day a winess | Senete concur." Now you see that the Consititution your to the fact that I am still remembered by the people of Wilkes county, if I were not devoted to your interest-nay, if I were not - illing to lay down my life for you May God bless you, fellow-citizens, for your kindness to me. It affords me great pleasure indeed to meet so large an assemthat even in the midst of a great and desolating war, the Volley after volley reverbeared through the air, with people, in such large number, can yet leave their homes nought but the yells and shrieks of our victorious heroes to and bus to listen to one speak upon the condition of their public affairs, aside from the gratification of the per-The ergagement lasted upwards of four hours during sonal compliment you pay me. as expressed by the large ardience that honors me with its presence and attention shall endeavor to justify both the public interest you display and the compliment you bestow, by to-day doing something which is very rare in a politician-by telling

> Why have you, my fellow-citizens, invited me to speak to you on this natal day of the creat Washington? What is it you want? Of course you desire to hear about the condition of the country. Of course you want the plida, unadolterated, undisguised facts; not that which would quartermaster's and commissary stores. Our entire loss is of telling the people that which flatters their vanity, and boneset decoction-(Laughter)-and set up for yourselves. carefully avoiding any painful truth which might shock Is that going to give you perce? Will that restore your their tender sensibilities, has grown into a second nature sons and fathers to their homes? Will that bush the cry of ing your deepest and most lasting interests. I am not so not dare to make war on a seceding state, because the hypocritical as to boast that in all my past career I have right of seccession is recognized in the Constitution of the never once talked "soft nonsense" to the " dear people." on the contrary, I am free to confess that otherwise I would not have been such a success ul suitor for politica: favors. (Laughter.) But I flatter myself I have preserved nothing to do with it. Do you expect the Confederacy to rolled. (Prolonged applause.) enough honor and candor to prevent me, when so argent a be bound by a document you refuse to recognize as affectnecessity requires it, from telling that which is most time ling yourse yes? Fo soon as you announce to the world Abe is j king; that he will certainly do better than that. I in preference to what is most pleasant, and from triffing you are a sovereign and independent nation, as a matter of pledge you my existence he would not do half so well Do question for our little boys to settle when we have passed with the destinies of my country. desteem myself very fortugate in having saved so much as this from the break- against you, for sufficient cause, equally with the right she | He wants to breed this very civil war which I am here towho, in reply to the friendly inquiry of the latter. I've bin upon yer State deckitt, an' bin dhinok, an' got a floggia' at the whippin' post, since ye was here; but thanks be to the Vargin, smid all me wickedness and raschality | federacy and set up for he self? Re would put his thumb I've preserved me religin' intire." (Laughter.) And so up to his nose and make certain gyralations and evolutions an if all my political short-comings I have preserved honesty enough, I hope to tell you what I conceive to be true about the condition of the country, the aspect of its civil sars, I swow; but yer don't mean to go for to say yer ain't and military affairs, the prespects of the future, and the in the Union agin, and under the protection of the best duties that devolve upon as and demand our energy and endurance to the successful accomplishment of the work be-

tant camps the weary weeks of listless inactivity, while old men, who, in feverish anxiety await intelligence which each out, with the spirit of a drowning man, to grasp aby passing straw, which for the moment, may keep their heads above the roaring flood, losing sight meanwhile of the firm, persistent effort they will assured y enable them to attain. In consequence of this continued suffering which experience had not prepared the people to endure with the forti A number of stragglers have been captured since. Up tude possessed by some nations who have been nurtured to the shock of arms, a certain discontent has pervaded and a funeral gloom hung over the community, engendering, if we credit a wide rumor throughout the State, a nothe whole thing, and go back and do our bist work over

this scrape? Way, you all know it was the fact of your Euppose you were sick of typhoid fever, and had been battalion attacked the enemy, and having under-estimated of the infernal fever? Would you not think he was a fool? (Laughter.) "Or, suppose a surgeon should say to a solifer with a ball in his leg, "My dear fellow, I don't see the enemy. At the first volley the Yankees broke and fell a musket and put enother one in the other leg." That sion, we would catch the devil on all sides.

back, but in a short time renewed the attack again and would be curious surgery, would it not? Would a system to the healing of the body politic three killed and several wounded. Among the killed was | Secession was tried after it had been considered for a Capt. Albert Elleroy, Chief Clerk in the Second Auditor's | period of forty years, and the whole country understood it

Do you expect to find a remedy by a repetition of the done that brought you to bed? You will pardon me for a funny | you have to detend North Carolina? A few old men and illustration o: so serious a subject, but I am some what I ke the old lady, who, in company with her "old man," u ed to visit a country store, kept by one Major Smith, (as there are no Majors and no Emiths in this section, there is no danger of identifying him.) The Major kept some fine samples of wet goods in the cellar, to which he treated his customers before displaying his dry goods up wairs; for he knew, as you do, that a man in a certain state of exhil aration imagines he can buy two or three coneties, to say aforesaid old couple were about the best customers he had On one occasion, after repeatedly going back and forth to the cellar, they got in such a good humar, that when they started home, the Major could hardly lift them on the sad dle-the old lady behind, in the good old fashioned style. and jest culating with the other, she proceeded to expatiate on the Major's charming qualities, until they came to a branch, up the opposite bank of which the old man managed to ride, while the old lady unconsciously slipped of quietly into the stream. The old tellow rode some distance efore he discovered he had lost something, and rode back to the stream, when he ascertained what it was. There she ay in the branch, flat on her back, and had dammed of her mouth. She imagined the was in the cellar, talking to the Major, and "sampling," rolling her eyes, pu sing up her mouth, she would say every now and then, "not any more, I thank you, Major," "not another drap, Major, unyour humble servant in regard to secession : Not another drop, Major, if you please, sweetened (Laughter and applause.) Our destinies, my fellow-citizens, have now been joined

to another government; and although, as you all know, I regretted to go out of the former government, and was one of the last to lay it down, and did lay it down with the

expect to see it resurrected again. Our Convention, composed of delegates fresh from the people, by the most solemn ties that can bind an honorable people to a cause, have pledged their sil to its support. May God aid us in the falfi iment of this obligation deliberate expression of public sentiment, though it may have been wrong. The government we selected is ours. memory of our gallant comrades who have fallen on every akin to the love of our off-pring which God has implanted battle field of Northern Virginia, from Mechanicsville to, in us-the highest, holiest sentiment of humanity. A man other reason than because she is his wife; he should love Resolved, That having the utmost confidence in the his State because it is his, a part as it were, of his being; for defending it, say you do so because it is your country. leaders, and do hereby pledge to them our support and co- aspects of this question. You have placed me in a postoperation, convinced as we are that they will do all things | tion which enables me to gather from son ces of information beyond the reach of the public generally, facts which are necessary to a solution of difficulties and problems

"it was good for me to be here." ed Saviour Jesus Christ, was called the Prince of Peace .- mother." Could you endure such a spectacle? The great Apostle Paul said of the highest character of repose upon our bleeding country, your sons to return from the battlefield and take their position again in the family the length and breadth of the Southern Confederacy. We cinders of the family altar. The bloody hands that have circle, commerce and agriculture to resume their beneficent | must forget, if possible, for a while, the causes that led | dug up the boy less of our ancestors and searched their sacred | Tenn., by the Yankees, because he had the small pox.

mation so devoutly wished Which is the best plan?

ciation to make of those who are moving this question | What does the nemy offer you? You are well aware that | them by a better race, [God save the mark,] a better do on taking their seats is to swear, on the Hely Evappel. orable men. will keep that cath. Wi at. des that Consti-

tution say? Why, in article 1, section 9 reads sa follows: dent shall have power by and with the sevice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two birds of the (Voices-"That's so.")

your Government can accomplish. - It can't turn a wheel. Well, suppose you go a little further and say you will instruct your delegates to take the State ont of the Confedetion of the Constitution and rest upon a separate and independent basis. Supposing also, that it is not your design | to tien. Lee. to join the United States government again, but only to go out as an independent sovereignty, for the purpose of se- upon, by the pressure of public sentiment, to propose some desirable end for all parties. Well you pass an ordinance greatest inducements that could be possibly proffered to nationality has long since been recognized, would submit

Contederacy." So it is, my triends; but see, by that time you have thrown off that Constitution, you have gotten from urder is obligations and sworn you would have

tleman whose pulchritude has been the subject of so much remark? (Laughter.) and who they say, can tell more had jokes than I can (Laughter.) How would be receive the intelligence that North Catolina had second d from the Conwith his finger, and say : " Waul, ole North Carolina, I'm tarnation glad ter see yer or me outer Jeff. Davis' little congovernment the world ever saw? Bin fitte' yer too long o let you speak out that way." (Continued laughter and

Why of course if such a proceeding on the part of Noril arolina would secure her independence, it would only be eccessary for one State to secode at a time, get berself acmowledged, and after all went out, turn round and form is fighting us not becomes we are a part of the Southern ontederacy, but because we are in rebellion to the Old Chion; and so long as we refuse obedience to him he will size us or abate his claim to allegiance and obedience, i went oct of the Confederacy and declared yourself independent, you would have to announce and enforce ; our position of neutrality with reference to the other belligeonly railroad communication between the armics of tien. Lee and of Gen. Johnston, between Virginia and the remainder of the Confederacy, is through North Carolina . You do not suppose we could, as a neutral State, permit the Government at Richmond to communicate across our some of his veterans down here, takes presession of the produces such a competition in the bidding that some of silroads-the arteries of the Confederacy-and flogs any a great portion of the provisions that feed Gen. Lee's | these land sales at Beaufort. a my are obtained in North Carolina. As a neutral State lose to death's door; and becoming convalescent, the she could not sell them, and he would be forced to have troops, the colored men are the principal buyers. In fact, physician should gravely inform you that the only plan to | them, it is not d flicult to foresee how speedily North Carolina would become the seat of war. Moreover his troops would say: these fellows have basely abandoned us, lett us to our fate, and don't deserve our mercy. Old Abe would send his troops here also, because we would no

Suppose your state should to-m brow, secede from the based on the same principle be less absurd, when applied | Confideracy, what would become of your soldiers in the army? Some would runaway and come home, no donot; flag through smoke and fire into the presence of death, and as completel, as an abstraction could be understood. We | waved its bloody folds upon the heights of an hundred were promised it should be peaceable. What is the re- fieds of triumph, amid the cheers of victory that thrill to Why, it has been everything else. It has involved applauding world, do you suppose that they would tra it under toot a: d crawl upon their bellies and eat direct that sort of style? (Great applace) Who then would

> Suppose, as the last alternative for obtaining peace, you Convention should take the State out of the Confederacy and put it into the arms of Lincoln. Just so soon as you entered into the old Union and swore to support that government, just so soon would you have imposed on you your share of the debt, taxes, and burthens of the U. States. natead of the Confederate tax collector coming around to gather up the Confederate currency, (of which it must be onfessed there is no lack in the land,) the Federal agent comes among you demanding green backs and gold to assist in cerrying on the war. Instead of getting your sons back to the plow and fireside, they would be drafted and hildren of the South. Is there anything very desirable ahout such a peace as that? Extend your suppositions into the domains of absurdity, and conceive of Aerth Carolina soldiers basely deserting their comrades in arms, in obedience to the proclamation of your Governor. Why, gentle men, they would not come bome in peace to you. They would have to fight with the r new friends, and would just cross from the Sorthern to the Northern side of the Kapshannock and their rifles would be pointed at the bosoms of the brave men who have lought by their side through

To think of these glorious North Carolina regimentsn have seen them in the first flush of martial enthusiasm; you know them now unfinching, though sustained but by nor and duty ; many of them filled with your sons-these less it is sweetened." (Continued laughter.) Just so with regiments that have followed the Houthern cross over so the honor of a wolf.' I should take you for a very poor war, that had you thrown them into a bratch they would many fields, already made classic by their progress, aston- shepherd if you confided your property to his tender merration of their her ic achievements; shall they be asked to but there are some things I cannot accept, like the old teltered our peeple, devastated our homes, and even juff cted dicate the exact locality,) through whose farm the telethe crowning outrage which demons from hell pale at, on our mothers and sisters; shall they be asked to join these wre ches in desolating the homes of the very men by whose great fus; about the mater. No such a concern should be the dollar come out of the pocket of any other man) until sides they have so long fought and suffered? I know you would not think of the proposition. I think I can assure you to-day, with all candor and honesty-as a dring man to dying men, in the presence of God, that any step of this kind you take will only involve you in a deeper and bloodier war. The calamities of war affect our people to a terport. May God and us in the full in the full rest was a rible degree; streams of tears are running down the cheeks sengers. (Laughter.) Now on these wires which out Abe (Laughter and applause.) of many a poor woman; cries for bread come from many a suffering child. But let us trust that the God of battices, as much so as our children. The spirit of patriotism is who gave to our ancestors through seven long years a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night, will yet lead us into (Chaers and Laughter.) the land where grows the fruitage of liberty, richer than Paynes Farm, should induce us to press forward to averge should love his home if for nothing else but because it is the clusters of Eschol, and through which flow the milk them and forbid our stopping short of saything save a re- bis and shelters him; he should love his wife if for no and honey of independence and nationality. (Applause.) I have not, fellow-citizens, enumerated all the coase-

gaences whall would follow inconsiderate action on your supported on crutches, and ask the government for sup- plan 6.) Now what is it you desire above all other present earth | port. The reply would be : "You infamous rebel, have ly good? Voices-("peace," "peace," "we all want you'the impudence to ask appport from a government you peace.") I know you do. Everybody wants peace. Peace, have been fighting to destroy? No. You will get no penblessed peace! Why, the man who does not desire peace | sion; but we will take as heavily as we can your little pois unworthy of existence. Peace. It is one of the highest tatoe patch to pension the man who maimed you for life, of national memories and past giory, wrearded its tail coland holiest attributes of Doity, so much so, that our bless- desolated your home, burned your house, insuited your Let us not cease to remember that we all consented to peared beneath the fiery hoofs of war that have trampied peace, the peace of Gou, that "it passeth all understand- this war. Old Line Whigs as well as secessionists. We our fair fields int desolate. It is lost in the smoke of log," Now if you really want peace, this great blessing to consented after it appeared inevitable, and we must all burning cities any I will be talked of no more by the hearth

They are as sound men, to doubt, as I am, as you are, as when a man sets out to make a bargain, he makes everybedy; they are my friends, bu' I think it is wrong - thing just as attering as he possibly can; he presents his Suppose you call a tenyentler, without any design it shall goods in the best possible light, and says the most flatterof peace that the Legislature or the Fxecurive are unable tain measures he clothes his propositions in the most plan- his land? Not while the faintest spark of manhood glows to bring about. Suppose you call a Convention for this sible language he can, and presents the most advantageous in his bosom. (Applause.) pur poor. You g'ect your delegates, and the first thing they terms he can possibly offer to induce negotiations. Possibly some of you know men who would do better by a friend of you ever heard of them. Can any of you put your finger on a man who has done more for you than he bargained?-If it is so hard to find one in the circ'e of your acquaintance, who in the name of Heaven, can tell me of a Yankee who ever gave you more than he agreed to? (Applause.) The difficulty is to make him stand up to his bargain .-Now what does Mr. Lincoln promise the State of North

delegates have sworn to support, expressly provides that | Carolina? In what language does he clothe his gracious the power to declare war and to make peace shall be vested | terms of pardon and amnesty? He says, if one-tenth of in the President and Fenate of the Confederacy; and the | the people of any State will take an oath to supportmoment one of your delegates makes a proposition or prof. | What? The Constitution? Nay, take an oath to support fers a treaty of any kind to the enemies of his country, he is | his proclamation abolishing slavery, his proclamation incia traitor by the law and has forsworn himself. (Applause) ting the slaves of your State to burn your home and mur-That is so, not because I say it, but because it is written | der you and your families! If you swore to support this in the Constitution we have all agreed to support. If you proclamation, you would purjure yourself, for it is in dido not intend to instruct your delegates to take your State | rect violation of the Constitution, as you would know. Old | would cause the people to boil over in a fresh ebulition of out of the Confederace, you see, from this aspect of the Abe has perjured simself, and he wishes to put you in the question, your Convention a sembled can do nothing more same category of villainy. Not only must you swear to towards realizing the end in view than your Legislature or | endorse his infamous document, so pronounced by the civilized world-but you must also take an eath to support all the acts of Congress which have been passed, abolishing slavery, confiscating your property, placing you in subjecracy, because when it is out it is relieved from the obliga- tion to one-tenth of the community, and publicly executing your glorious chieftains, and every officer from Colonel up

When the U. S. Congress last met, Lincoln was called uring peace to yourself and possibly effecting the same | terms of peace to the rebels of the South-to advance the the North, in and out of Congress, the best proposition that ccu'd be offered, was to support one-tenth of the Southern community who would swear to assist in the confiscation of the property of the remaining nine tenths, set free their negroes and hang every man whose bravery has elevated him above a certain rank, every man whom you have seen fit to place in civil office-deliver up to the malignity of an unrestrained foe at whose deeds now, in the face of our immense armies, and checked by fear of retaliation, humanity is livid with horror, the glorious heroes whom our sons have followed through so many trying scenes, and who hirst won independence and permanent peace. The only have made for us a record of glory, as resplendent as "history's ample page, rich with spoils of time" has ever en-

Let no man say this is a fancy sketch. Do not say Old course the Confederacy has the right of declaring war you not see how artful he is even while offering us so little? bout one hurdred thousand. They want to set up a government of ten thousand prijured accoundrels who are unworthy to lick the dust off the feet of the poorest soldier in our army; and to support it with the bayonet, and to set the people to slaughtering each other. You are not fools enough to fall into that trap. You do not need any warn ing upon that subject, although I have given it. What is to become of your negroes? There were four

millions of them in the Southern Confederacy at the commencement of the war. They are all to be turned loose upon us if we consent to the only terms Mr. Lincoln offers us. They cannot go to the North. I would almost be wiling to send them to Massachusetts. (Laughter.) I think they would elevate the tone of its society very much .country for robbing hen-roosts and stealing hogs would be a missionary to that deprayed and God-forsaken country .-(Continued laughter.) But they would not receive them, for they are so determined on shutting out anything which might improve their moral condition and thereby disturb their swindling "calculations." they have, in common with every Northern State, passed laws prohibiting free negroes If you of which there are hundreds of illustrations all pointing to the inhabitants were expelled, the land has been recently faid off into lots of twenty acres, and put up for sale. you preserve your neutrality when once athounced? The read the account of the sales as published in the Philadel phia Inquirer. The correspondent says : "The sale commenced on Tuesday and bids fair to ex-

tend to the space of several days to come. The H. Carolina colored man stands a far better chance than the wealth Wall street man. The interest exhibited by the colored men in the sales makes them extremely enlivening, and our Northern auctioneers, who pride themselves on collecody who interferes with him-and so you have two wars | ting crowds and then exciting them, would be half induced

to close their establishments could they witness one of " Notwithstanding the inducements offered to the white

Beautort is destined to become a second Jamaica. No one can deny that the indications point to the fulfillment of the North paroline if your covernor can help it. (Applause, prophecy. The colored men have been for some time, exthe result of the sales in progress will give them about the plexion of that o ce delightful inland watering place. The houses, as a general thing, bring more than their assessed value. One building, valued at \$750, was knocked off at \$950; another, valued at \$1,000, went for \$1200. Your lands confiscated and sold to your own siaves

Now you see what is in the store for you. This is but the beginning of what would be the end. If they do this in the green tree, what will they do in the dry? If they do this at the very moment they have the impudence to proffer you terms of peace, what will they not do when our vast armies are disbanded, when the battle-flag is laid low in the dust, and the gallant men who have for three years stood as a wall of hre between you and destruction, no orger periodically send a thrill of a we through the enemy who listens for their avenging tread across his fields, but melt away before the unimpeded rush of the greedy con-

thing, we would deserve the fate of dogs; but we would not get even that, for dogs are allowed to sleep under their master's floor, and to eat the crumbs that fell from their master's table. (Cheers.), You would get nothing, (A voice, sent into the service of Uncle Sam, to fight alongside of his "kicks") Yea, you would get kicks, and until you negro troops in exterminating the waite men, women and | would wish you had died like a man rather than live a dog-Is there any man so lost to reason as to imagine the only

possible way to save his negroes is to make terms of peace with the United States and place them under the care and position is not within the power of our imagination to conchase Mount Ætna for a powder house. (Laughter.) What would you think of a shepherd, trying on a raw winter evening to get his little flock into the fold, on being accusted the fierce fire of a three years war. Would that give you by a big hungry wolf, sitting on the fence and licking his opa, "My dear fellow, go home out of the cold and do let me take care of your flock. I am specially orgained for this particular business, (and astho' 't s said a g eat many have died on my hands within the last year or two.) going to say was the meanest man I ever heard of. But I will see that nothing harts them, I do assure you upon happen to know some lellows who were so red but for the many fields, already made classic by their progress, aston. shepherd if you contain your played out, say to some Convention man, "old reliow, you be sheep right all the London man, "old reliow, you fraternize with the miserable scoundrels who have slaugh. low in a certain part of the State, (it is not necessary to ingraph men were running a line. He went out into the fie'd the s art, who were for gwing the last man and last dollar, where they were busy a ranging the wires, and kicked up a (provided they didn't happen to be the one individual, and set up on his premises, "it was agin Ecriptur." "But what are you agoin' to put it up for?" said he. "To transmit mes-sages and despatches," was the reply. "What, on that lit-their hands begin to sweat, and their known that the tie wire? You can't fool me." They tried to explain the roll on the appearance of the enrolling officer. "We can't process. He shook his head. "You may send letters stand it. It is a violation of faith. The agreement was to and small bundles, but I'll be d-d if you can send pas- fight entirely by proxy. I will never do. We must go out!" is haing up for our accommodation, you may get over some little personal effects into a region of safety but you cannot make me believe they will bear the weight of your negroes

There is only one proposition to consider under this head. It is a averite idea with a great many, that possibly the old order of things could be restored, that our frequently taken occasion to commend her gallantry rights under the Constitution could be guaranteed to us, and everything move on peacefully as before the war-My friends, there are a great many desirable things, but deprecate the malignant attacks of Newspaper corres all the aspects of the question, because in its destiny are ready, but every bank in the State is filled with it, and obtained, is the one reasonable men should consider. It is President so long as his acts are as wise and patriotic as | children, self. But if you have no other reason to give | event. Widows, soldiers families and orphan children, have | dren, but every man can't have them; properly is desirano other hind. Commercial and financial ruin, compared | ble. I tell you now candidly, there is no more possibility Now, gentlemen, I desire to present you all the various to which the present suffering on account of the deprecia- of reconstructing the old Union and reinstating things as tion of the currency would be insignificance itself, would | they were tour years ago, than there is for you to gather overwhelm you. What would become of the galiant sol- up the scattered bones of your sons who have fatten in this hers who have been mained and mulilated in the service struggle from one end of the comptry to the other, recloththese one-legged and one-armed boys incapaciated for | ing them with flesh, filling their reins with blood they have which agitate your minds; and if you will only have chari- labor? Having once submitted ourselves to the enemy, so generously she, and their image with the same breath ty enough to believe that I am honest in what I say, possi- you much see one of them come up, his cheeks wan with with which they breathed out their last prayer for their bly you may, on retiring, be able to quote the passage of suffering, his rags fluttering in the breeze, his wasted torm country's triumph and independence. (Immense 2)-The old Union was not in rely a physical inclaposition a Constitutional agreement; it was a moral Union. The cement of confidence was what held it together to long -

The tendrils of affection which grew from a common soil

umns with a beauty passing tair. Does this considence and

affection exist now? It has gone forever. It has disap-

can, under any circumstances, be admitted. sway, the swo d beaten into the plowshare and industry originally to this rupture, and each man take upon his dust in their hellich losts have buried it where plummet till they bloom as a garden, I suppose, as reasonable men.
you are willing to take the best plan to obtain this consum.

gardless of consequences. (Applanse.)
But suppose, fellow citizens, we could forget all these forever blotted out by the members of the Congress of the considerations of honor, glory, decercy—and resolve that United States who have recorded the deliberate intent A Convention is proposed by some. I have not de un- we would see what terms we could get from the U. States. exterminating the people of the South and supplanting

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Can the pious mother pray that her children may be brought to associate with the men who make the word of the tale out of the Confederacy. You merely call it ing things to induce you to accept his offer. Well, the God contraband of war? Will the son seek to give the with the hore that it may be able to make some proposi- same policy pertains to diplomacy. When an ambassador | brotherly kiss to the murderer of his father, the outrager tion for peace, or accompli h some result in the direction or diplomatist is trying to get another to acquiesce in cer. of his sister, the claughterer of his people, the desolator of

> There is another aspect of the question to which I wish to call your attention, and which deserves much considerthan they promised to do, but I do not think the majority ation. I desire you to mark my prediction. There never can be peace on the Continent of North America until the North and South are independent and distinct nations .-There might be a temporary peace, such a peace as you have seen effected by overpowering a gallant man, putting manacles upon his limbs and throwing him into a dungeon. Such a peace as existed until he wrenches the bars, scales the walls and strikes terror into the hearts of his enemies. wiren they dreamed they were most secure. You would have such a peace as Poland has to-day. She has obtained peace again and again, but so clearly has God drawn a distinction between the Poles and their conquerors, that they refuse to mix, and have retained their inherent nationality, though every quarter of a century demands for it a sacrifice of blood. For a while peace would reign in Warsaw, but some act of oppression-the whipping of delicate ladies on the bare back in the public streets, for instance, indignation, and a torrent of blood to flow until "peace" was again restored. Just so with Ireland. It did not, like Scotland, hold out to the bitter end, but obtained "peace," and ever since, one of the noblest races on the face of the earth has been engaged, except when fighting their oppressors, in fattening suckling pigs for the delicate palate of their foreign masters, while their children cried for bread; and at length their magnificent country is being depopula-ted by the policy of the enlightened conquerors who find that sheep are more valuable than men. Like the Yankees, they propose to supply a "better race." Do you suppose the chivalrous people of the South, whose distinct moral to see all their proud cities garrisoned with negro soldiers; to see the lands of their friends divided up and parcelled out among the foreign mercenaries? Do you suppose the blood of the Southern youth would run quietly in his veins when he saw a negro officer walking the streets and making his sister give way for him, or insulting her by his very presence? Do you suppose this kind of peace would long endure? No, insurrection after insurrection, revolution upon revolution, war after war would burst upon the country, and for year after year, century after century, as in European States, victims would be demanded and blood flow in torrents, compared to which a drop would have at way to obtain continued peace and I want no other-is to fight it out now. (Applause); to fight it out now, whilst we have a government, and great and glorious armies in the field. If we do not, we will leave war as an inheritance to our children's children. We will leave this terrible away, and under circumstances far different, and advantages far less than we now possess for asserting their rights. their race and nationality

If you think, fellow-citizens, as a great many of you do, that proper efforts have not been made during this warfare, to obtain the peace which you desire, why, there cannot be any earthly objection to such efforts being made. have been in favor of it myself, and from time to time have so advised the President. If you think our govern ment should tender the olive branch of peace and let no occasion pass, why, fellow citizens, as a matter of course. et it be done. But I beg you to recollect that there is a lawfel and legal way pointed out by the Constitution of your country, and any effort you make in this way will be right and proper. Other modes of proceeding will only place you in a false position and do your country an in-

No doubt many of you have read the writings of Solo mon, and have concluded that Solomon knew a thing or two. I think among the best things he ever said was this "The King's name is a tower of strength." He simply meant that those who had law and order and authority on their side, which in old times was represented by the name of the King, had a moral force against their enemies and would generally prevail. Therefore remember, in all your a tower of strength, and that if you proceed according to the established authority and order, you too carry with you this tower of strength, which will accomplish more for you than any revolutionary or ill-considered plan that could

There is another consideration, fellow-citizens. It is exceedingly important, before we take any great step of this sort, that we should base our action upon the right ground; we should not put ourselves in a false position. Now, if one of you should undertake to address a State Convention, what reason would you give to justify a separation from the Southern Confederacy? You hear a great deal said about the tendency of the military authorities to overslaugh the civil; about the flagrant violations of faith on the part of the Confederate Government in conscribing the principals of substitutes, &c. Could you answer to God for the peace you had broken on this ground? You say it is a great outrage. It may be so. But who profor you to say, it is not for me to say, it is not for the iegisla ure to say; a Convention cannot determine; it is for the Courts to decide. There being no supreme Court of the Confederacy, (so much the better for you) the interpretation of the laws of Congress is left to your own judges, men of your own choice. It it is a violation of your rights, let your judges say so, and not a single solitary man who has put in a substitute shar be carried from the State of But if it is decided to be according to law, he shall go, if tensive owners of property in the place, and it is believed | can compet him. But let us see now much inconsistency there would be in the proposed action ou this sub entire possession of it. This will certainly change the com- stitute question. Why, gentlemen, as early as two years ago the conscript law came and seized the poor fellow who had nine children-the eldest hardly able to pull the youngest out of the fire-nying on tented land in a looky cabin. He had no money and was forced to go. Did anybody propose to raise a revolution for him? Not a single solitary man thought of such a thing. But his neighbor, on whose land this poor conscript westiving, had his pockets stulled with money, bought his carcase out of danger and put in a substitute. Two years ad rolled around, meanwhile the poor conscript worn lown with anxiety, thinking about his wife and helpisas little ones, has never heless lought, and bled and suffered to protect, among others at home, his rich neighbor, who, in the interim, has dressed in purple and line linen, fared sumptuously every day, and made so much money by speculating that he don't know what to do with it. Oon gress says the exigencies of the hour demand more men. and it is about time for this man to take his place alongside of his poor tenant and help drive back the foe. But and plunge curselves in o danger for the benefit of the man who buys himself out of danger, (Laughter.) My remarks are not intended to apply to all principals of substitutes, for many-or them have been compelled, one-tenth perhaps, to act by force of circumstances, But you know that nineteaths of them are either speculators, or original secessionists who helped to bring on this war, and are now try-

ing to get themselves out of it by book or crook. (Au I heard of a gentleman, who, to get rid of a beggat's im portunity, at length gave him two quarters. About one clock in the morning he was aroused by a great banging at the door. On going to see the occasion of the unseasonable visit, he found the fe low at the door. "You gave me two quarters this morning." .. Well, are you not sat-"No, I am't; one of 'em was a slick quarter, and I came here to collect the 'tother live cents." (Great laughter) That fellow had rather a small soul, and I was we want to get in bed with you. (Cheers and laughter.) -I know some men who were the most forious war men at the qui stion begins to come home, and now it is amusing their hands begin to ewest, and their kneed beat the long (EEE CONCLUSION ON THIRD PAGE)

True Warning.

The following is significant. We have never doubted the patriotism of the old North State, and we have and steadiness. The following letter affords a melantholy example of the effect of bad teaching. We hope such examples will be rare: | Exchange paper.

PREVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE, Rodes' Invision, Feb. 9, 1864. Col. Bryan Grimes, Com'g 4th N. C. Regiment - Colonel I deem it my duty to make known to you the last words of private James King, Company B, of your regiment, who was executed for describen on the 30th January, uit. Atter bandaging his eyes I to d him that he had but two more minutes to live, and asken it he had any message he desired to send to his relations or friends. He replied, **! have to mess ge. I only wish that my body may be sent to my friends, but I wish to say to you. Lieutenant, though others percuaded me to do what I did, the reading of Holden's pape, has brought me to this, but thonk they I shall As it may be the wish of his friends or relatives to I maw n what spirit he died I make this sustences, and if you

think proper you may convey it to them. Very respectfully, Colonel, your obedient servant, J. M. GOFF

lat Lt, Co. I., 5th Alabama Regiment, Provost Marshal, Modes' Division-

A negro man was recently burnt in Raes county,